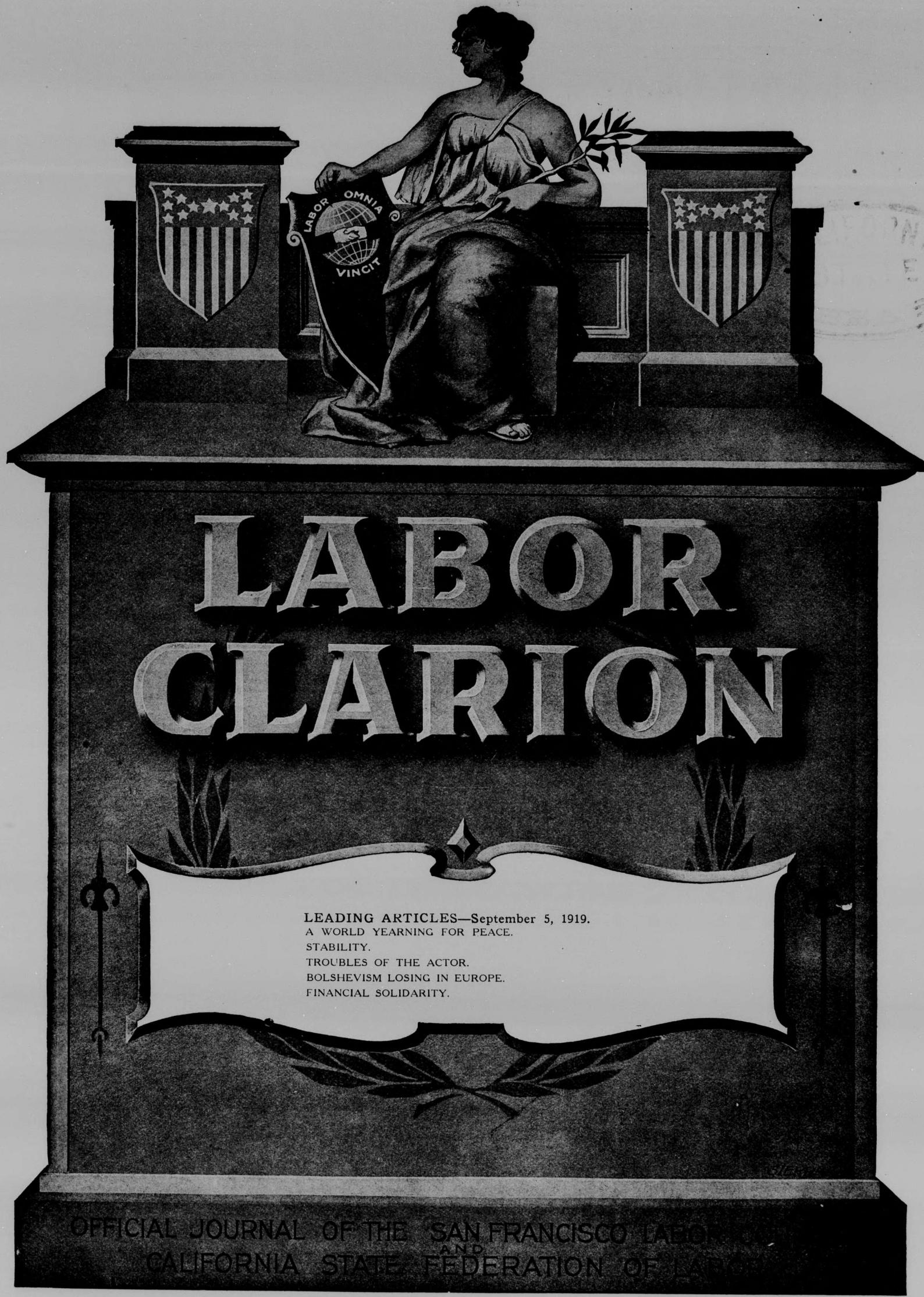


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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 2 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay. Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple. Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia. Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart. Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street. Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market. Beer Drivers—177 Capp. Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market. Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Bottle Canners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple. Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp. Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue. Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.



Market at Fifth
San Francisco

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall. Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market. Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building. Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny. Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 228 Mission. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart. Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building. Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m. Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay. Furniture Handiers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary. Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secy., 1114 Mission. Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

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Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple. Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m. Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple. Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight. Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont. Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg. Undertakers—John Driscoll, Secy., 741 Valencia. United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple. United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangels Hall, 24th and Folsom. United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue. Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission. Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market. Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant. Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St. Water Workers—Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple. Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

A World Yearning for Peace

Though well informed men are predicting with definiteness that the treaty of peace will be ratified eventually, there is a sufficient amount of opposition manifest in Washington to make the most vigorous kind of a fight necessary.

America has never witnessed a clearer case of partisan politics. There never has been a more unfair fight waged for partisan advantage than is being waged against the peace treaty and the League of Nations.

When the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations went to the White House to question President Wilson about the treaty they were given as full and frank a statement as could be wished for. Every objection to the League of Nations presented by the objecting Senators was there answered fully and without restraint. The whole performance was amazing for its freedom of expression.

But the little Senators went right back to where they came from and began issuing statements to the effect that "not a vote had been changed."

There are some Senators in Washington who remind one of nothing so much as a spoiled and obstinate child screaming for something it ought not have. Reason means nothing in their young lives.

The character of the opposition is well shown by the manner in which it has flitted from point to point in its attacks on the treaty.

Alternately the objecting Senators have roared about Shantung and article ten. They have gone into spasms of grief over China. They have indulged in towering rage at the thought of American soldiers being sent to Europe to settle Balkan quarrels. They don't want any international body ordering Americans around the map.

They have played on every possible string and thumped out every possible discord. And what is more, they have disregarded about every fact in the calendar.

To add the last bit of variety to the show Senator Thomas comes forward with the startling statement that, in his belief, the labor section of the treaty is unconstitutional! To arrive at this conclusion Senator Thomas finds it necessary to do what his fellow objectors have had to do all down the line—tangle up the facts.

Senator Thomas says that the labor section "makes the conference a substitute for, or a supplement to, the President and the Senate." This is wild fiction.

The Senator said he couldn't avoid the conclusion that under this section certain rights of the American judiciary would be taken away and delegated to tribunals set up by the labor section. Amazing fiction.

Furthermore, it is the Senator's opinion that under the labor section the American worker would be brought to the level of the European worker. This newspaper submits that on questions of this nation Samuel Gompers is a better authority than Senator Thomas and Samuel Gompers is of the belief that the contrary will be the case. The fact is that, at the instance of Mr. Gompers, a section was included in the treaty providing definitely that no action should ever be taken to lower the standards of high-standard nations.

Senator Thomas has evidently tackled the job

of dragging one more ghost out of the woodpile to prolong the struggle against the treaty.

So, through the catalogue, beginning with Article X, going down through Article XI and Articles world without end, through the Shantung provision, which has been ridden and ragged until it is threadbare and worn to a shadow, the Senators have arrived at the labor section. They treat this with as little regard and respect as they have shown in all the other stages of unreasoning objection. They simply do not get facts straight.

And clearly, unmistakably, as patent as anything ever can be, there runs through the whole fire of objection the torrent of partisan politics.

There is no scorn too blazing, no condemnation too severe, no comment too caustic for those who will play a partisan political game with the welfare of the world at stake.

The whole world waits the return of established peace. The nominal peace of today means only misery to millions. The world is stagnating and choking in a period of uncertainty. Normal functions cannot be resumed until there is final peace. But that matters nothing to a Senator to whom a world problem is something that means no more than a chance to soak the fellow who belongs to the other party.

But, worse than this, Senators rated as international lawyers, rated as "big men," join in the game. "All the world's a stage" on which they elect to play a game in which the object is a little mess of partisan advantage through which they may get men of their choice into office.

The soul of a weary world yawns for peace and the fruits of peace.

The soul of a sad world longs to forget the war in the busy pursuits of peaceful civil life.

The soul of a hopeful world craves that instrumentality through which it may go forward in peace to build for tomorrow a world in which there will be no fear of war—a world in which humanity may live and work out its destinies without the haunting thought of invasion and slaughter ever in the background.

Humanity wants to unstrap the cannon from its back. It wants the League of Nations. It wants to get at the job of clearing away the the building of the structures that must be waste of the last five years. It wants to be at the building of the structure that must be reared over the ruins of war. It wants to be at the job of feeding and clothing and housing itself against the winter to come.

But little Senators in Washington who are busy playing cheap little politics perhaps cannot be expected to understand this.

GARRITY GIVEN TOKEN.

Thos. P. Garrity, past president of the local Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union, has been presented by that organization with a handsomely bound set of engraved resolutions expressing the gratitude of that organization for the valuable services rendered by Mr. Garrity, who is now a member of the general executive board of the International Union of Bookbinders and Bindery Women.

TRUTH ABOUT ADAMSON BILL.

The following statement of A. B. Garretson before House Interstate Commerce Committee August 12, 1919, shows where labor stood:

"Representative Cooper has referred to the passage of the Adamson act. I can say something here today that I could not say during all the days when I held office in the labor union as the head of one of the big brotherhoods. The brotherhoods and myself by name were pilloried from the Atlantic to the Pacific by innuendo, aspersion, cartoon and editorial, as compelling the President and Congress to do certain things. I want to answer one statement in this record, because this is very possibly the last time that I will appear in the capacity in which I now appear, for I am just a private citizen now. * *

"The point I want to make is that the four brotherhoods, in being forced on to Congress regarding the passage of the eight-hour act, were unwilling participants. Only the influence, the power and the personal prestige of the President of the United States ever got us there. We came there on his demand that we should come there for the adjudication of the question that we desired to settle by our own methods. But, out of regard for the interest that the President had shown, and respect for the position which he held, and our respect for the office of chief magistrate, we accepted his request to transfer the matter in controversy to the halls of Congress. No living senator or representative ever heard a demand from one representative of the four brotherhoods as to what they should do.

"Now, before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, the day before the Adamson bill was passed, a request was made on the four to know whether or not they would defer the hour of the strike. That request had been made by the President of the United States two days prior to that time. The three associates of mine stated to the committee in open hearing that they did not possess power to do the thing requested, but that I would answer for the four. I answered that I had the power, but that I refused to defer. I told them why, and after I told them no further request was made for deferring nor were there any methods of coercion used on any member, and there is no member of the present Congress who was a member of that Congress, who will challenge that statement. There are many men here who were members of that Congress and present at that time. I challenge any one of them to question the correctness of the statement I have made. I wanted just this chance, Mr. Chairman, to make that a matter of record with regard to the talk about holding a stop-watch on Congress."

MANY BABIES DIE.

In Hartford, Conn., child mortality in July was double that of any previous month since the State records were kept, and State Health Commissioner Black has notified milk dealers that they must keep their products in a sanitary condition. The quality of milk is blamed by this official, although other citizens suggest that another factor is the failure of mothers to buy milk because of high prices and low wages.

STABILITY.

By John P. Frey.

There is a big difference between the house hunters and the home makers.

You know the house hunter. You have never lived very far from one.

They don't like the house they live in; they didn't like the one they moved from; they have in mind a house which will meet with all of their desires.

The fact that such a house never existed and never can exist does not seem to affect them.

The roof is too low in one house; the upper chambers too warm in the summer; too cold in the winter; or they want to have several windows open skyward so they can study the stars when so inclined, or a veranda from which to gaze on rainbows.

If there is room enough in the living room, the kitchen is too small; or the kitchen has more space for cooking than the dining room can accommodate; there is not enough room for the bookcase; or the front porch is not sufficiently large to meet the ideal.

Carried away with the belief that they will some day discover a home to their liking, they are continually moving from house to house, perhaps temporarily pleased with the new home, but soon discovering that it does not supply all of the conditions they desire.

Moving in the belief that the ideal home will be found becomes a passion—almost a mania. When old age arrives home hunting with them is still an active force. Their furniture has been so scratched, shipped and marked from frequent movings that it is almost worthless. They have never established a standing in the community. But their experiences have taught them nothing, and they are still ready to move again in the belief that the ideal home will be found.

There are a great many who realize that the ideal home is not to be secured, and instead of moving from house to house, they endeavor to select the one containing the most essential features to their happiness and comfort, and then from time to time such changes are made as will adapt the home to the family's necessities. The furniture is retained unmarred by frequent movings. It is an ornament to the home as well as a necessity.

Furthermore the home maker becomes a part of the community—establishes a reputation for practical methods and common sense, and in time wields an influence in the neighborhood which the never-satisfied house hunter can never hope to secure.

And so it is with the workers.

Some believe that by making frequent changes—by continually experimenting, they will at least discover a cure for their industrial inconveniences and ills. And so they go from one policy and program to another; from one ism to another, believing that each program adopted contains the relief they are seeking, always finding that it proves incapable of meeting their desires, but ready and willing to try something else rather than deliberately work out the most practical means of improving their condition with the methods which they have at hand and which they see applied with success by others.

Some of these types have passed through the Knights of Labor fallacy, embraced the Populist movement, became wedded to the policy of the I. W. W., and now see their happy home in Bolshevism. The failure of all of these movements to bring about the conditions which they seek to secure has not cured them of the habit, which probably is one of temperament more than of reason; and this type will continue to move from group to group, movement to movement, in the vain search for the ideal.

The trades unionist is the man who believes that perfection is something to be aimed for, but

something which cannot be secured. He believes that the solution of his industrial problems lies through the methods of evolution. He is not a revolutionist because he knows that revolution breaks his furniture, destroys what he has built up, and leaves him impoverished instead of benefited; that it sets him backward instead of forward; and leaves him worse off than when he began.

The trades unionist, if he has intelligently studied the problems which confront him, is never completely satisfied. He is continually planning to improve his industrial condition, but he is determined to do this without endangering what he has already built up.

What he has secured he has determined to retain, and he will take neither an enthusiast's nor a gambler's chance with what he possesses; it has cost him and his forefathers too much to secure.

The trades unionist, because of his methods, becomes a recognized factor in the community. He has established something permanent.

He has built upon a solid foundation.

He can be depended upon.

He has established his reputation for reliability.

We need the architect in our planning for better homes; we need the man who is influenced by ideals; we need those who are prepared to give their energy to improve the conditions of those who toil; but above all we need the men who are not swayed from practical methods, and who are never willing to abandon the structure they have built up for any other until there is tangible evidence and positive assurance that the new structure can more successfully meet their necessities.

DISTRICT FAR BEHIND.

The Twelfth Federal Reserve District at the end of July was short \$34,835,892 of its War Savings Stamps quota of \$41,263,200 for 1919, according to a report of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. "This means," said Robert E. Smith, director of the war loan organization for the district, "that every man, woman, and child of the 6,000,000 population in the district must buy at least one War Savings Stamp by the end of the year. Of course a large percentage of the population have not yet been educated up to the imperative necessity of thrift. Consequently those who have and those who are intelligent enough to see the light must invest heavily in War Savings Stamps for the rest of the year in order to make up the deficit."

Hawaii up to the end of July led all states and territories in the district in percentage of quota subscribed, attaining a percentage of 36.4. Oregon was next with 30.7. The Federal Reserve Bank's report follows:

	Quota To Date	Sales To Date	Per cent
Arizona, 11th Dis.	\$ 409,850	\$ 52,736.00	12.8
Arizona, 12th Dis.	616,800	76,767.25	12.4
Northern Calif.	18,145,350	1,795,548.50	9.9
Southern Calif.	7,179,550	918,162.00	12.7
Idaho	1,460,550	262,339.25	17.9
Nevada	477,800	101,060.50	21.1
Oregon	3,545,350	1,089,483.00	30.7
Utah	1,832,600	241,255.00	13.1
Washington	5,869,600	1,622,789.75	27.6
Hawaii	633,500	230,566.50	36.4
Alaska	126,350	36,600.25	28.9
Philippines	965,900
Total	\$41,263,200	\$6,427,308.00	15.5

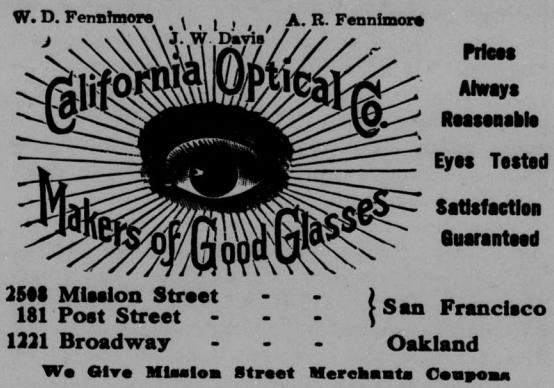
Every man and woman in every state in the district should feel a personal responsibility in raising the state's quota.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.



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Phone Sutter 140

TROUBLES OF THE ACTOR.

Address of Mr. Frank Keenan before open meeting of members of the Actors' Equity Association, held at Hotel Hollywood, Hollywood, California, Monday evening, August 18, 1918.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been my privilege to follow many bunches of big speakers, but never in my life have I thrilled with so much of pride as tonight, in listening to the members of my own profession.

"We have had no extremists, no destructionists. There has been no tone of bitterness—even when telling of the many humiliations and injustices to which we as actors have been submitted under our old system of management. There has been no touch of theatricalism in which actors might have been supposed to have indulged. It has been a simple, genuine, heartfelt statement of facts, made in the big spirit of fair play. Even the humor—and, thank God, we actors can always see the funny side—has been good natured; and Fred Nible has made the cleverest monologue of his life. (Laughter.)

"At the mention of those few deserters in our profession—the ones who have felt themselves too good for the affiliation with the Federation of American Labor, and its strike methods—have been afraid that they would put cramps in their art—there have been only smiles of pity. We have felt sorry for men, who could spend years in this profession without learning that the actor's art is a thing of democracy. It interprets life. And for the first time in history the profession whose work it is to interpret life is making a big concerted fight for life.

"The fact that we have allied ourselves with the American Federation of Labor seems to have been the big pride of this meeting. It is this attitude of pride which has made this meeting so wonderful to me.

"During the last two months, on my way back to the Coast from New York, I have spoken to the labor organizations in every city along the route, and I have never met more intelligent, well informed men, men who think, men of brains and ideals. So I consider the actors' affiliation with the American Federation of Labor to be a splendid honor. And we might as well—as one of our boys said tonight—be perfectly plain with each other; without it, we would be lame, and limp ourselves, out of the race, we could never reach the goal without the help of this great organized power.

"Organization is the big word now. University professors are organizing—and I assume that we consider ourselves no better than this class of intellectuals. The school teachers have been organized for some time and affiliated with the Labor Federation. The newspaper men have also started their union.

"I think we all know that old slogan—that custom makes law. The new social movement and the new understanding grown out of this big world struggle has smashed the old slogan like a punch from Jack Dempsey's fist. It has been the slogan of the Shuberts and Brady, and of Savage and Belasco—that loving philanthropic brotherhood—and they're going to feel lost without it.

"The actor has never been a business man. Until he does become a good business man as he is an actor, he can never win permanent success. He has lacked organization. The Actors' Equity is that organization. It has given the He to the people who said "the actor will never stick." But they did stick and have stuck and are sticking bravely. And through all their hard experience with this deadening thing called "custom" and the abuses they have suffered under its domination, has been the idea that it was anarchy to seek a remedy. This is the fear that has held them back.

"But now they have taken their stand with the other workers of the world with their faces to the sun of the new day, they are ready to march forth in the fight for a new slogan—Justice makes law.

"The personal idea cannot enter into the issue—it is too big. Let me tell you something, children. There isn't enough money behind all of the producers in America; there isn't enough money in the United States treasury to lick union labor; and they've got to lick union labor to lick us. So don't worry, labor is behind us. Labor says, "At last these men and women who have accepted all sorts of insults, who have been cheated, who are the only class of people on God's green earth who are willing to work for nothing—these people have finally awakened to the fact that they have the power to get what's coming to them.

"The manager cannot fathom the fact that his business methods must change; that there are new ideas in the world; that he must come down off his arrogant perch, and work shoulder to shoulder with his actor employee. And if he doesn't take this new course, he is going to get left, and another new type of manager will take his place.

"The business actors of America are going to have something to say about the amusements of this country, and how they are to be conducted. The time will come when a statement will be sent the actor. If the business has not paid, he will accept a reduction in his salary. If it has paid, he will receive a percentage of the profits. But we are not asking for these things now, we want first to win the fight we have in hand.

"You can't lick this organization. It is just as sure to win as that you are here tonight. But we want to win as soon as we can. And the sooner we guarantee financial support to the men and women who are fighting in New York the less danger there will be of a sympathetic strike here. You are working for yourselves when you are helping the workers in the East.

"Many of our fellow actors are fighting there without money. But we need money for another thing, the managers are buying full pages in the newspapers to tell their side of the story. We have got to tell our public what our reasons are for having taken this course.

"And we actors in California, to whom God has been good, we who have our regular salaries, and our beautiful homes—we have big financial obligations in this fight. And now I am going to make the best part of my speech. I am going to begin this bloomin', blasted, bloody business with a check for one thousand dollars. In addition to this I pledge fifty dollars a week for every week the strike lasts."

PICTURE FRAME WORKERS.

The new wage scale of the Picture Frame Workers' Union, calling for a daily wage of \$6.40 has received the indorsement of the San Francisco Labor Council.

CLAIM OLDEST WOMAN UNIONIST.

Local Union No. 127, United Garment Workers of America, of Indianapolis, is proud to have one of the oldest women unionists in the United States as a member. She is Miss Elizabeth Coulter, 78, who has just returned to work in the Lewis-Meier Company plant, after an absence of several weeks. On her return, Miss Coulter's fellow workers presented her with a good-sized sum of money.

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Diamonds**

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In Our Own Shop**

BOLSHEVISM LOSING IN EUROPE.
(Special to the Labor Clarion.)

President Samuel Gompers and Treasurer Daniel J. Tobin of the American Federation of Labor arrived in New York, August 26th, from Europe and departed late the next day for Washington, D. C., where a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was held. Mr. Gompers and Mr. Tobin went abroad as delegates to the International Federation of Trade Unions congress in Amsterdam. Mr. Guy H. Oyster, secretary of the mission, returned with them.

President Gompers found himself plunged into situations of tremendous importance the minute he landed from the Steamship George Washington. He went into conference immediately with representatives of the iron and steel workers, headed by John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the organizing committee. Later he conferred with representatives of the theatrical unions.

During a brief intermission between conferences Mr. Gompers talked to as many newspapermen as could be crowded into his hotel about domestic affairs, preferring to withhold comment until he had opportunity to more thoroughly familiarize himself with events that have taken place during his absence.

There was, however, one reply to a question relating to conditions in this country that was characteristic of Gompers. He was asked his opinion about the situation in the steel industry.

"I didn't come here to interfere with the progress of labor," said he. "I came to help. If the employers of labor have not yet learned that the time is past when they are masters of all they survey labor will surely have to teach them a lesson. Surely the men of labor have a right to a voice in determining the conditions under which they will give service."

Most important of President Gompers' comments on affairs abroad was his assurance that Bolshevism is losing its grip and that there is a steady influence making itself felt in all the eastern countries."

"Men who have been in other conferences and men who have been in the eastern countries tell me," he said, "that there is a steady influence at work."

"Bolshevism has not carried out one hope or one promise on which it fought its way into power. The people have no work and they have no bread; they have nothing of a compensatory character."

He said the Amsterdam congress had appointed a committee to investigate the situation regarding trade unions in Russia. He pointed to the Bolshevik enmity toward unions and said that the unions had been punished and disorganized and that it was desired to ascertain just what condition now exists.

When President Gompers returned from a former trip to Europe he declared the Germans were then unrepentant. He was asked about his opinion at this time. "I now have evidence of the truth I then stated," he said. "They are unrepentant; they are boastful. The thought of dominating is still uppermost in their minds. It was that that led me to say to them they hadn't learned the meaning of the war, that 'Deutschland ueber alles' don't go any more."

Mr. Gompers, discussing the work at Amsterdam, made clear the importance of changes made in the voting system, under which henceforth the voting will be as follows: One vote for the first 250,000 members, two votes for from 250,000 to 500,000 members, three votes for from 500,000 to 1,000,000 and one vote additional for every half million or fraction thereof above the first million.

Organized labor of Europe and America, he said, had voted "final repudiation" of Bolshevism on a test vote in the congress.

"This Amsterdam conference," said Mr.

Gompers, "marks a new stage in the progress of labor."

"The international organization that existed before the war was based upon unequal representation and controlled by the Germans. The new organization for the first time approximates the democratic conception of genuine internationalism. The headquarters have been removed from Berlin to Amsterdam, Holland, a genuinely representative executive has been elected and a fairly just basis of voting has been laid down for later international congresses.

"The new organization is already something more than a mere framework. It has already taken a firm and unmistakable attitude on what is perhaps the gravest problem of this critical hour. Is organized labor to be inveigled into the revolutionary movements that have been showing their heads in every country of Europe as a result of the war? I fear that the public reports of the Amsterdam conference, taken up with the spectacular duel on war responsibilities between the German delegates on the one hand and the American and Belgian delegates on the other may have failed to note the remarkable stand taken on Bolshevism and near-Bolshevism.

"In fact, no acknowledged Bolshevik unions were present—for the reason that Bolshevism proper has made very little headway among European labor unions outside of Russia, Italy and a few minor countries.

"However, there is a far more dangerous near-Bolshevism endorsed by many of the Socialist parties. It was this movement which proposed an international and revolutionary general strike throughout Europe and America July 20 and 21, 1919.

"The Socialists endorsed the idea, but the labor unions in every country of Europe turned it down—with the partial exception of Italy. This proposed general strike was the last hope of the pro-Bolshevik and other revolutionists in Western Europe and proved an absolute fizz. At Amsterdam the near-Bolshevik type of Socialists were represented by the so-called "Free Trade Unions" of Germany (with 60,000 members) and the National Secretariat of Holland (with 45,000 members). The two organizations together represented 105,000 out of a total of 17,

740,000 labor unionists represented. These figures accurately represent the relative force of labor unionism and Bolshevism in the European labor union movement.

"I am glad to report that these Bolsheviks brought their doctrine to a test before one of the committees of the convention. They called for an endorsement of the political or revolutionary strike in language just about as clear and precise as could be asked for, and it was voted down unanimously by all the fourteen nations represented at the conference—except the minorities in Holland and Germany.

"This defeated resolution was as follows:

"The International Congress, responding to the appeal of the working classes of the Soviet countries to support their struggle by means of demonstrations and strikes with a view to force the imperialist governments to raise their blockade and stop their military intervention, expresses its satisfaction over the joint efforts undertaken by the proletarian class of several countries on the 21st of July and resolves to promote and undertake a renewed joint international action for that purpose."

"The defeat of this proposition means the definite and final repudiation by the organized labor of Europe and America not only of Bolshevism but of the whole effort to involve labor unions in international revolutionary movements of any kind. It is true that the majority of the delegates profess more or less Socialistic doctrine, but they have finally definitely repudiated the persistent and ceaseless efforts of the Socialist parties to utilize the unions for a revolutionary cataclysm."

CHEMISTS JOIN UNION.

Chemists and assistants employed by the municipal health department of New York City have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is stated that these scientists represent the highest form of trained men in the employ of the city, and their action represents a radical departure from established tradition.

AUTO MECHANICS.

Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305, recently organized, has affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and will be represented in that body by five delegates.

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NEW WAGE SCALE IS ACCEPTED.

By referendum vote the unions of the Bay Cities' Metal Trades Council have accepted the new wage scale and working agreement for all crafts employed in the shipyards of the bay cities, effective October 1, thereby eliminating any danger of a strike. The Steam Fitters' Union was the only organization to reject the proposed wage scale.

An increase in wages of eight cents an hour, or 64 cents a day, for all men employed in the shipyards is provided for in the new working agreement.

While no authentic reports have been received from other cities on the Pacific Coast, it is believed from unofficial reports at hand that the new working agreement, which applies to all shipyards on the Pacific Coast, will be accepted by a great majority of the unions.

JANITORS WANT MORE PAY.

The Janitors' Union has adopted a new wage scale calling for a wage of \$5 for eight hours' work, with a dollar an hour for all overtime, and stipulating that no member of the union shall be permitted to accept less than four hours' work. The new wage scale has been approved by the Labor Council and the Theatrical Workers' Federation, with which the Janitors' Union is affiliated.

BUTCHERS STRIKE MONDAY.

To enforce their demands for an increased wage of \$10 a week, Butchers' Union, No. 115, voted last Tuesday night to call a strike of all meat cutters, sausagemakers and slaughterhouse men of San Francisco for Monday morning.

The present wage scale calls for \$30 a week, and the union voted unanimously to reject the compromise offer of \$36 made by the Butchers' Board of Trade, and strike for their demands of \$40 a week.

Although several individual employers have expressed their willingness to comply with the demands of the union, every union butcher will refuse to go to work Monday unless the wage of \$40 a week is granted by the Employers' Association. After the strike has been in progress twenty-four hours individual employers will be permitted to sign agreements with the union and obtain men for their shops.

WAREHOUSEMEN WAITING.

Although the Warehousemen's Union has voted to strike to enforce its demands for a wage increase of \$1 per day, the strike order will be held in abeyance pending an effort by the officers of the Labor Council and the Waterfront Workers' Federation to induce the Warehousemen's Association of the port of San Francisco to grant the increased wage asked by the union.

The union, which has a membership of 2000 voted unanimously in favor of a strike when the employers' association refused to raise the wages from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per day, but at the request of officers of the Labor Council and the Waterfront Workers' Federation decided to hold up the strike order to give the officers an opportunity to endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the wage controversy.

BILL POSTERS.

At the recent convention in the North of the Bill Posters and Billers' Pacific Coast Co-Operative Association there was adopted uniform wage scale which will shortly become effective in every city in all Pacific Coast States.

BAGGAGE MESSENGERS.

The new wage scale of the Baggage Messengers' Union, calling for an increase in wages of three dollars per week, has received the unanimous indorsement of the Labor Council.

DYERS ORGANIZED.

Men and women employed in local dyeing and cleaning establishments have been organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor through the efforts of the organizing committee of the Labor Council.

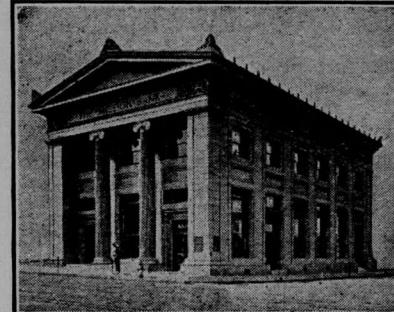
The dyers and cleaners themselves applied to the San Francisco Labor Council for assistance in organizing. The men and women thus employed complained of low wages and long hours of labor and poor working conditions as a reason for desiring organization.

The new union was organized in the Labor Temple with John O. Walsh presiding as chairman of the organization committee of the Labor Council.

The next meeting of the dyers and cleaners will be held in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Friday evening.

BUY W. S. S.

Don't save for a "rainy day." Save, and there will be no "rainy days." Buy W. S. S.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

ADDRESS CITY FIREMEN.

Officers of the San Francisco Labor Council and members of its organizing committee addressed several hundred city firemen at a meeting held Monday evening in headquarters of the David Scannell Club on Fell street, on the subject of organization of firemen.

William T. Bonsor, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and other officers of that body, told the firemen of the advantages of organization and becoming affiliated with the organized labor movement.

While no definite action was taken by the David Scannell Club, a majority of the members appeared favorable to joining a union of city firemen which is now in process of formation by the organizing committee of the San Francisco Labor Council. The president of the club said that a special meeting would be called for next week to consider the question.

"Economy is too late at the bottom of the purse."—Seneca. Save first with W. S. S.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 5, 1919.

The greatest fleet of fighting vessels ever assembled on the Pacific ocean arrived in San Francisco on Monday and the city again demonstrated that it knows how. The crews of the great armada will never forget the reception they received here. If great navies are to continue to be maintained by the nations of the world, which we hope is not true, the United States ought to have one more powerful than any other nation in the world.

Representative William L. Carss, of Minnesota, member of the House Committee on Labor, has introduced in Congress at the request of the National Federation of Federal Employees, a resolution which its advocates believe will effectually dispose of what they term the vicious fallacy that labor costs represent the chief item in the increased cost of living. Just what does the labor cost amount to on the principal items in the cost of living? "The answer to that question" says Mr. Carss, "will put us in better position to deal effectively with the problem of the high cost of living, because it will help the people to protect themselves against the profiteers. At present almost anybody's statement about the cost of labor can get by, because the subject has not been studied. But there's something more than labor costs behind the fact that prices always rise before wages rise, and always rise far higher in proportion than wages. We must go after the real cause, and not unthinkingly charge it all up to labor."

It is hard to realize, as one reads of the actions of officials in Pennsylvania steelmill centers, that that state is a part of the United States of America. In the towns surrounding Pittsburg it is necessary for organizers of the American Federation of Labor to get permits before meetings can be held. When application is made for them they are very frequently denied, sometimes granted with the stipulation that only the English language may be used and advance copies of all addresses to be delivered be given the Mayor for censorship. Now anyone who knows anything about the Steel Trust knows that it has filled up all of these towns with foreigners of every variety and that it would be useless to try to deliver a message to them in English. The English dodge is simply a means of denying the right of free speech and assembly. The American Federation of Labor organizers, however, are Americans and refuse to be denied their constitutional rights even if it is necessary to submit to arrest at the servile hands of the agents of the Steel Trust. They are holding meetings and organizing the slaves of the steel mills.

Financial Solidarity

Among the many causes that contributed to the downfall of that phenomenal organization known as the Knights of Labor, one of the most important is generally overlooked. That was its total lack of any dependable system of finances in cases of large or protracted strikes in a locality or industry.

The attempts made in its days to circularize the many distant local assemblies or district assemblies of the order, brought little or no appreciable results for the reason that such bodies, at no time or under no provocation except when their own members were involved, felt themselves authorized or in duty bound to support strikes by the levy of compulsory assessments upon their respective memberships.

No matter how much the idolizers of the "One-Big Union" idea may seek to discredit so-called crafts-unionism, the latter is nevertheless based upon a fundamental and prominent trait of human nature which is of importance when asking men to make financial sacrifices for the good of others.

That trait of human nature, and in the character of workingmen generally, is that the members of the same craft or trade feel a stronger bond of sympathy and interest between themselves as craftsmen, no matter how distant they may be from one another, than they feel for workingmen in general, even when living in the same locality.

A printer, carpenter or cook, will far more readily agree to pay a weekly assessment for the support of strikers of his own craft in the next county than for strikers of a different craft in his own county. He will willingly pay many such assessments in the former case, while in the latter he feels having done his full duty in only paying a few.

While enthusiasm, stimulated by mass meetings, speeches, and local papers, may in the beginning of a local strike be brought to a high pitch and promise great success, it requires generally to be kept going by demonstrations of being a success in fact. Therefore, when no results are apparent local interest fails, and the former enthusiasm gives way to discouragement and despair.

On the other hand, where strikers are supported by their own craftsmen all over the country, there may be little or no display of enthusiasm and flamboyant oratory may be entirely lacking, but there is felt behind the cause of the strikers a far more potent and substantial support, that feeling of solid duty which makes it a matter of every-day obligation as a member of the organization to support the cause of the strikers by constant and regular contributions until a satisfactory settlement is reached. There is also behind it the satisfaction and knowledge that the strike is not provoked on the spur of the moment but is called in conformity with the settled mode of procedure, after exhausting every remedy to obtain satisfaction without a strike.

It is the dutiful, steady stream of dependable financial support, without the need for excitation of feelings, that is the backbone of every big strike, and which makes even a seemingly hopeless one often succeed to the surprise of all concerned.

This furnishes the reason why the solidarity of craft-unionism is more powerful and successful than the solidarity of any system of organization of the workers based upon mere sentimental or stimulated feelings of common interest.

The history of the Knights of Labor, in its financial aspects, carries a lesson and a warning to labor organizations for all time, that they must so construct their finances that they may derive a dependable support from the general membership to tide them over the hardships of any struggle rightly begun. Danger of defeat lurks in attendance upon every organization that depends for success only upon the ability of its leaders to awaken temporary enthusiasm or financial support, not based upon a reasoned and dutiful obedience to the laws of the organization.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The steel corporation says "Never" when it is asked if it will deal with its workers through trade union organizations. The Producing Managers' Association says "Never" when asked if it will deal with the Actors' Equity Association in New York. There are here and there other employers who say the same thing. How foolish is this! There are more than four million organized workers in the United States. The employers of almost all of these once said "Never!" But "never" is such a long, long time—and we are moving so very rapidly just now in the direction of juster dealings between man and man.

We often hear talks about "relapse into barbarism", "atavism" or "reversion of character to that of remote ancestors". Such reversals are often experienced during the life of trade unionism. Although proven impractical or false to the interests of organized labor, many of the old theories and sicknesses still suffer a revival of new life and set about to create some of the old sores as of old. Among such reversions or relapses we have in recent years witnessed distressing phenomena such as "One-Big-Union", "election of officers by referendum", "none to hold office except working at the trade continuously" for a certain length of time, etc.; all contrivances invented by ignorant and selfish in order to create a bureaucracy for themselves and prevent the building up of capable and wise leadership.

It is rather surprising the number of solutions that are being offered for the railroad problem. Nobody had a solution until the labor plan was presented, and now there are literally thousands of them. It can be said in all candor, however, that most of them are mere camouflage schemes to get the money for the grafters. The Plumb Plan is the only one that has in it the pressure necessary to squeeze the water out of the roads and is, therefore, the only one worthy of the serious attention of the American people who have been for years paying dividends on millions of dollars never invested. Some attempts are still being made to ridicule this plan, but that scheme will not work. A scheme which starts with about six million voters behind it will not be ridiculed out of court and the more thoughtful among the grafters, realizing this fact, are plainly worried about being able to hold their swag. The day of reckoning is here and all efforts at deception will fail.

"It is unreasonable to expect an acorn planted today to develop into an oak tree tomorrow," says the International Steam Engineer, official organ of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. The Engineer continues: "Just so with our unions. They are of slow growth, but are as enduring as the mighty oak. In nearly every instance, the most successful unions are the oldest ones. They have grown wise as a result of experience, and with wisdom comes success. After a union has been in existence for a number of years it learns that high dues are absolutely essential, and that every effort should be made to avoid a strike. With these two facts firmly impressed upon their minds, the members of newly-formed unions would save themselves bitter disappointment. Unorganized engineers have waited all their lives for better pay and a shorter workday. They should not lose all their patience immediately after becoming identified with our locals."

BUY W. S. S.

If you can't save the first dollar, you can't save the last. Invest every pay day in W. S. S.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Any fishing around here?"
"Some," answered the barefoot boy.
"What do you catch?"
"You said 'fishin'', not 'ketchin'!"—Washington Star.

The cook was having a day off, and she came down wearing a very stylish frock.

"Why, Mary," said the lady of the house admiringly, "what a nice dress. It would be hard to distinguish the mistress from the cook."

"Don't you worry, mum," replied Mary. "The cooking would tell."—Tit-Bits.

Baby Gertrude found some coal.
She nibbled it with great delight
Till pa said: "Gertrude pray control
Your expensive appetite."

—Brooklyn Citizen.

"To give the face a good color," says an exchange, "get a pot of rouge and a rabbit's foot. Bury them two miles from home and walk out and back once a day to see if they are still there."—Boston Transcript.

An evangelist who was conducting nightly services announced that on the following evening he would speak on the subject of "Liars." He advised his hearers to read in advance the seventeenth chapter of Mark.

The next night he arose and said: "I am going to preach on 'Liars' tonight and I would like to know how many read the chapter I suggested." A hundred hands were upraised.

"Now," he said, "you are the very persons I want to talk to—there isn't any seventeenth chapter of Mark."—Boston Transcript.

The kirk was in urgent need of repair, and Sandy McNab, a very popular member, had been invited to collect subscriptions for the purpose.

One day the minister met Sandy walking irresolutely along the road. The good man at once guessed the cause.

"Sandy," he said, earnestly, "I'm sorry to see ye in this state."

"Ah, weel, it's for the good o' the cause," replied the delinquent, happily. "Ye see, meenister, it's a' through these subscriptions. I've been down the glen collectin' fun's, an' at every house they made me tae a wee drappie."

"Every house! But—but, surely Sandy there are some of the kirk members who are teetotalers?"

"Ay, there are; but I wrote tae those!"—Pittsburgh Sun.

Junior—"So you didn't propose to her, after all?"

Weed—"No. And I'm not going to. When I got to her house I found her chasing a mouse with a broom."—Paterson Press-Guardian.

Neighbor—"So your son got his B. A. and his M. A."

Father—"Yes, but his P—A still supports him."—Boston Transcript.

Speaker—"Thank God, the country has gone dry. It will bring sunshine to many a home."

Skeptic—"Yes, and moonshine, too, brother!"—Michigan Gargoyle.

"Have you got a price-list?"

"Not a recent one, madam; but I can give you an old one, and all you have to do is to multiply everything by two."—Chicago Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOING THE WORLD'S WORK.

By William H. Taft

ARTICLE NO. 4

In addition to settling international disputes peaceably the League of Nations will provide means for doing much of the world's work more systematically and effectively than can be done now when each nation is working only for itself. The people you know best and like best are those who work with you on the same job. It will be the same way with the nations of the future. The more they work together, the sooner they will come to understand and like each other.

For example, the League will establish an international organization for the bettering of labor conditions in different countries, for the protection of women and children and the native inhabitants of civilized and semi-civilized countries. One of Germany's greatest crimes has been her barbarous treatment of the helpless people in some of her colonies. One of the chief tasks of the League will be to look after peoples that are not strong enough to protect themselves.

The League will appoint commissions to take charge of various international undertakings so that they may be carried on, not for the benefit of any one nation, but for the benefit of the whole world. Provision will be made for promotion of fair and equal trade conditions.

These are only a few of the benefits the world will derive from the League. As time goes on we shall find more and more tasks at which the nations can work in common and a greater number of opportunities to remove causes which stir up jealousies and animosities between races and peoples.

THIS IS YOUR GOVERNMENT.

More than 27,000 employees of the federal and District of Columbia governments, 18 years and over, receive less than $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour, or \$1,080 a year, according to a report by the joint congressional committee on re-classification of salaries. The 27,000 employees comprise 26 per cent of the 104,000 whose positions are under the jurisdiction of the committee.

It is estimated that the annual earnings of these 27,000 employees are less by \$5,271,000 than they would be if the minimum wage bill were in effect.

The report recalls many tragic situations. One woman, 84 years old, with 49 years in the government service, receives \$729 a year as an assistant messenger. Another case is that of a clerk having supervisory responsibility, 73 years old, who entered the service 41 years ago at \$900 a year, and is now receiving \$1,000 a year.

UNTANGLING O. B. U. MESS.

Officers of the United Mine Workers of America are untangling a mess that members of this union in district No. 18, Canada, got into when they joined the one-big-union aggregation of new world makers.

The miners suspended work, but they woke up when red-hot speeches proved a poor substitute for strike benefits. Then they notified the government that they would return to work under the old agreement. The government declined unless the International Union of the United Mine Workers guaranteed that the contract would be observed. The United Mine Workers' officials refused to guarantee anything in connection with a dual organization and they are now endeavoring, with the assistance of loyal trade union miners, to end the ghost dancing in that district.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOLDIERS.

Victoria, B. C., August 27th, 1919.

The Labor Clarion,

San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

Dear Sir: A great many men who served in the Canadian Army are now resident in the United States, particularly on the Pacific Coast.

Under the original order in council dealing with the payment of war service gratuities, men who did not see service in France and men who were discharged previous to the signing of the armistice on November 11th, 1918, were not entitled to participate in same.

Under a recent order in council this ruling has been changed and men who come under the above classification are now entitled to payment of gratuity.

The Assistant District Paymaster advises me that a great many men who are entitled to gratuity under this order have not yet filed applications for same.

I should appreciate it very much if you could see your way clear to make these facts public through the columns of your paper in the hope that they might be read by some of the men interested.

If any man who comes under the above category will write me enclosing a copy of his discharge certificate I will be pleased to furnish him all particulars regarding this gratuity also the necessary application forms.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

GEO. F. PYKE,
General Secretary Returned Soldier Commission,
Victoria, B. C.

"SMOKE OUT" GOUGERS.

Gougers and profiteers could be "smoked out" by publishing the income tax returns, according to United States Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, who has introduced a resolution empowering a committee of the Senate, on order of the President, to examine the income tax figures with a view of ascertaining what the great corporations made and to what extent the "dollar-a-year" men profited by their contracts with the Government.

"In my opinion," said Senator Walsh, "the chief causes of the present high cost of living are profiteering, waste in production and distribution and unnecessary exporting of foodstuffs and other necessities of life for the sake of larger profits."

The resolution says the obtaining of evidence of profiteering is most difficult, because such testimony must come "in a great part from those charged with such unpatriotic practices, but, nevertheless, there is in the possession of the Government much evidence, only obtainable by an order of the President of the United States, that would assist in directing where and by whom excessive profiteering was done." The resolution further declares:

"There is a general demand that the persons, partnerships and corporations making excessive profits at a time when millions of American families were sacrificing and suffering for the cause of our country, and millions of American youths were serving in the army and navy, all of whom were ready to make every necessary sacrifice, and, in fact, many thousands of them did sacrifice their health, their limbs and their lives for the preservation of America's honor, be known to the public in order that the people of this country may have in their possession the names of the persons, partnerships and corporations that took advantage of the distressed condition of their country to amass wealth, as well by such publicity to prevent any future crisis in the history of our country."

THE BIG SPLASH.

Even a small frog can make considerable commotion in a small puddle. But when he flops into a river, he never makes a ripple. In this country, we have made a good deal of a fetish of the word "millionaire." Some people speak of them with bated breath. Their lot is regarded with envy. Their power is magnified until it appears supernatural.

Yet a millionaire is only a mighty small frog. He may raise quite a wave in his own particular little muddy puddle but when he jumps into the sea of nation wide and world wide finance, he never even makes a splash. For a millionaire is only one man.

There are, in round numbers, 100,000 millionaires in the United States.

But there are more than 30,000,000 wage earners in this country.

The war proved that the millionaire no longer holds a commanding place in world finance. Before the war there were but 300,000 holders of government securities. Now, however, there are nearly 30,000,000 individual holders of Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and Savings Certificates. Those figures make it evident in what hands the financial power of the United States lies.

The government has placed a limit of \$1000 on the purchase of War Savings Stamps of each year's issue. If each of the 100,000 millionaires bought that limit they would raise for the government \$100,000,000. But if each of the workers of America invested but \$1 a week, they would pile up the tremendous sum of \$1,560,000,000. They would make fifteen times as big a splash as all the millionaires.

Those are the financial possibilities than confront the workers of this country. Tremendous financial power streams through their pay envelopes like a waterfall. All that is necessary is to direct that waterfall into the channel of saving and harness it to the motor of thrift.

That can be done in no better way than by steady regular purchase of War Savings Stamps, Savings Certificates and Liberty Bonds at their present market prices. Those securities are safe, they earn good interest and with them you can turn on your power when and where you want to apply it.

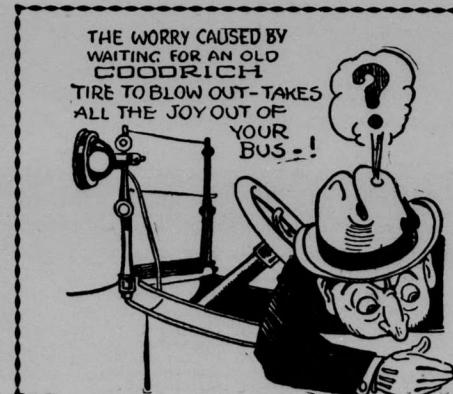
When the workers jump into the sea of finance through those means, there will be a big splash.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died since last reports: James P. Hartnett of the printers, John D. McGinty of the painters, James Furlong of the riggers and stevedores, Joseph Hawley of the piledrivers, Thomas F. Curry of the teamsters, John J. Morris of the painters, Jean Pierre Esperance of the laundry workers, Thomas Hesketh of the riggers and stevedores, Ernest Schober of the millmen.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

The Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union reports having secured a wage increase of \$1 and \$1.50 per day, according to the class of work done.



Visit the Largest Hardware Store in the Mission

Goodrich Fabric Tires
Adjusted at 6,000 miles

Goodrich Silvertown Cords
Adjusted at 8,000 miles

AS A MARK OF

Distinction Quality and Service

We are Handling a Complete Line

GOODRICH TIRES AND TUBES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Wolfe Hardware & Lumber Co.

19th and Folsom Streets Phones Mission 38 and 39



XXL Finding a Fair Rate

All fair-minded persons are agreed that water rates must be fair. But how do we arrive at a fair rate?

By finding out how much money must be collected annually to operate the plant, maintain it, and command the necessary capital to give proper service to the public; and then by distributing this burden fairly on the different classes of users.

To serve the public properly, the company must meet its various obligations. It must earn annually:

(1) A fair return upon the fair value of its property; also sufficient money to take care of

(2) Operating expenses,

(3) Depreciation,

(4) Taxes,

(5) A reasonable reserve for the maintenance of its credit.

The sum of these items is the revenue the water company needs, and represents reasonable compensation for the service rendered.

By fixing the water rates in such a way that the company receives its needed revenue and each class of consumers pays its share of these items, and no more, a fair water rate is determined.

The company thus gets its fair return,—a return which is sufficient readily to attract the money which it needs for extensions and betterments of its water works plant.

Experience has shown that with earnings thus limited, the consumer will be served well, at a price which is less than that at which he could serve himself, and which he can afford to pay.

**SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY**

UNIONIZE THIRD STREET.

In the near future the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers will begin an active campaign for the patronage of the restaurants on Third street that display the Union House Card of the Culinary Workers.

This street has always been considered a union stronghold by the Cooks' and Waiters' Unions. Recently, however, this territory has been invaded by Asiatics, both Chinese and Japanese. It seems unnecessary to state that the union restaurants giving their employees the union conditions cannot cope with this kind of competition. Until the Asiatic is willing to raise himself to the white man's standard of living it will always be necessary for the unions to do their utmost to eliminate this form of competition. Restaurants paying their help the union scale simply can't exist side by side with houses that have so superior an advantage over them in operating costs that they can practically afford to sell meals for one-half the price. Either the Asiatic must be eliminated from this field entirely or the union men will have to sink to his standard of living.

For these reasons the Joint Board will begin an extensive publicity campaign to increase the patronage of the union restaurants; those displaying the union card. A complete list will be compiled and published and distributed to the unions in this vicinity, in order that all union men and sympathizers may know the union houses.

EX-SERVICE MEN DISCHARGED.

Charges are made by M. S. Maxwell, business agent of Butchers' Union No. 115, that the Western Meat Company of South City has discharged all employees known to have joined the newly organized Packing Housemen's Union No. 536. Among the men discharged are two volunteers returned from France, it is said. The employees of the Moran Meat Company have also been organized and no one has been discharged, it is claimed. Feeling among the butcher workmen of San Francisco and South City is running high because of the discharge of ex-service men for joining a union. A complete tie-up of the Western Meat Company threatens. D. J. Murray, president of the California State Federation of Butchers, installed the officers and members of Local 536 last week.

NEW HOME FOR RIGGERS.

Riggers and Stevedores' Union has moved to its new quarters at 84 Embarcadero, the old home of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The old building occupied by the Riggers and Stevedores' Union has been sold to the United Engineering Company. The first meeting in the new home was held on Tuesday evening, September 2. Officers of the union expect that a conference will soon be held with the employers in relation to working conditions. These conditions were not changed during the recent wage negotiations. The new wage scale, approved by the union a few days ago, seems to meet with disapproval on the part of some of the members, as several jobs are idle owing to the refusal of the men to work under present conditions.

WILL CONFER ON HOURS.

Committees from Laundry Owners' Association and Laundry Drivers' Union, No. 256, are to meet in the near future to discuss and arrive at an agreement concerning the daily working period for drivers. This question was left open for consideration when the owners granted wage increases a few weeks ago. At the last meeting of the union a representative from the Consumers' Co-operative League of San Francisco addressed the members.

War Savings Stamps represent the ability to save intelligently and invest wisely.

ORPHEUM

The Orpheum bill for next week will be headed by Bessie Clayton, who has reached the highest pinnacle of fame as a danseuse and who does not entirely depend for success on her toes, for she is the possessor of a clever, active and inventive brain. For her engagement at the Orpheum next week she will present her 1919 dance creations which excel anything in the terpsichorean line ever witnessed in vaudeville. She has secured the best dancers in their respective lines in the whole world. The Cansines undoubtedly the greatest of modern Spanish dancers, are important members of her company. James Clemons, musical comedy's best eccentric dancer; Arthur Gordon and Wilbert Dunn, are also included in a dance revue that it would be difficult if not impossible to duplicate. "The Current of Fun" is the appropriate title of an ingenious and novel act which introduces Madame Burnell, the scientific enigma, who amply demonstrates the new kind of fun which can be evoked from electrical currents and some clever assistants. Miss Elfrieda Wynne, the possessor of a beautiful and cultivated soprano voice, will be heard in "Songs of the Day." She will be assisted by Professor Raoul Paniague, a celebrated Guatemalan pianist. Blanche and Jimmie Creighton will introduce a funny skit called "Mudtown Vaudeville," in which Jimmie cleverly impersonates a Down East Yankee Farmer and Blanche a rosy-cheeked village maiden who asks stupid questions in order that Jimmie may wittily and amusingly reply to them. Tommy Hayden and Carmen Ercelle style their offering "Artistic Oddities." Hayden, recently of the Royal Flying Corps, is an exceptionally clever English comedian, while Miss Ercelle is a violin virtuoso. The Vivians, Harry and Ada are American sharpshooters with an international reputation. Sutter and Dell are comedy cyclists who perform exceptional trick riding stunts. The only holdover in this novel and remarkable bill will be the Soldier-Stars and Original Chorus in their great musical comedy hit, "Putting It Over," which has proved a tremendous success.

OLD ANTI-UNION TRICK.

The Manchester (England) Cotton Factory Times prints this document, signed 62 years ago, and which indicates that one anti-union trick is not new:

"Form of Declaration to be signed by every Operative Spinner as an indispensable condition of Hiring.

"I, Richard Waterhead, do hereby solemnly declare that I will not now, nor so long as I continue in the service of Thomas and William Eccles, will I become a member of, or directly or indirectly a subscriber to, or a supporter of any Trade Union, or other Association whatever (the regular and legal Sick Clubs alone excepted).

"As witness my hand this Sixth day of January, 1857. Richard Waterhead. His X mark."

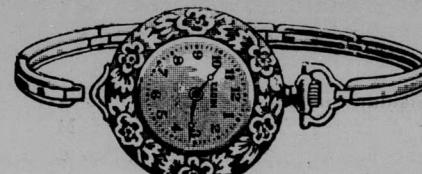
SWISS**WATCHMAKERS**

For \$1.00 We Clean Any Kind of Watch and Guarantee Correct Time For 2 Years

**DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES,
SILVERWARE, ETC.**

Gold Medal, 1915, Waltham, Elgin, Howard and Omega Watches.

Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up.	Cut to
7 Jewelled American make, regular price.....\$2.50	\$ 1.40
18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....\$ 8.00	2.50
7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....\$ 8.00	3.75
15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....\$ 8.00	5.00
17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....\$15.00	8.00
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....\$25.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....\$35.00	20.00
23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....\$45.00	35.00
Military Wrist Watches.....\$1.00 up	
Military Wrist Watches, Waltham or Elgin.....\$5.00 up	



Hand Chased Signet Rings, Lockets, Lavaliers, Brooches and Stick Pins.

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DIAMOND BROKERS**

2146 Mission Street, Corner Sycamore Ave., Between 17th and 18th Sts., San Francisco

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35 ELLIS STREET OPPOSITE CURRAN THEATRE

San Francisco's Foremost Family Resort

**WONDERFUL MUSIC PERFECT DANCE FLOOR
REFINED VAUDEVILLE**

Try Our

**SPECIAL 9 COURSE \$1.25 DINNER
MERCHANTS 50c LUNCH**

Service A la Carte

After Theatre Specialties

Moderate Prices

The Only First Class Restaurant Displaying the

UNION HOUSE CARD

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of August 29, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Applications for affiliation from the Paving Cutters' and Automobile Mechanics' Unions, on motion were referred to the Organizing Committee. From Marine Gasoline Engineers, E. J. Burns, vice J. M. Hale. Laundry Workers, Chas. Linegar, vice Chas. Keegan. Automobile Mechanics, E. P. McKenny. Steam Engineers, T. A. Aakrough, vice H. Mitchell. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Senator James D. Phelan, telegram stating he was interesting himself in behalf of the postal employees in their efforts to secure an increase in wages. From Federal Employees; invitation to be present at the opening of their annual convention, September 8th. From Congressman Kahn, with reference to Bureau of a Separate Air Service.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Janitors' Union, copy of wage scale. Wage scale of Automobile Carriage Painters. From Theatrical Federation, endorsing the wage scale of Janitors' Union. From Jewelry Workers' Union, request for a boycott on the firms of Shreve Co., Pacific Engraving Co., E. W. Burridge, Steffens and P. H. Shuey. Butchers No. 115, with reference to its new scale of wages. From the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner, with reference to the discharge of members of the Newspaper Writers' Union.

Referred to Label Section—From Poughkeepsie Trades and Labor Assembly, inclosing names of local merchants handling the unfair Dutchess Trousers.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Women's Trade Union League, relative to the labor congress. Resolution submitted by Delegate Ferguson, relative to the United States sending troops to Russia.

Referred to Delegate Daley—From the S. F. Americanization Council, relative to the election of officers for said organization.

Request complied with—From the Pacific Coast Manufacturers, requesting a committee be appointed to take up the question of Vocational Training for the needle work industry.

Reports of Unions—Butchers No. 115, have broken off negotiations with employers; will take a strike vote Tuesday evening; are organizing the Western Meat Co. Printing Pressmen—Have received \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day for their members; donated \$50 to Telephone Operators. Alaska Fishermen—Very poor season in Alaska. Cigar Makers—Cigar Stand at Shaw-Butcher shipyard now selling all union made cigars and tobacco. Retail Delivery Drivers—Jewel Tea Company still unfair. Marine Gasoline Engineers—Strike off in San Francisco; men still out in Stockton. Musicians—Are adjusting differences with Firemen's Band. Garment Workers—Have received from 10 per cent to 15 per cent increases in wages; requested a demand for the Garment Workers' label on all ready made and special order clothing; protested against statement made by delegate from the Ladies' Garment Workers with reference to dual organization of clothing workers. Grocery Clerks—Western Grocery Store unfair. Ladies' Garment Workers—Have received \$14.00 increase in wages per week.

Executive Committee—Recommended endorsement of Baggage Messengers wage scale and agreement, subject to the approval of the A. F. of L. The wage scale of Retail Delivery Drivers was referred to the parties to the controversy for the purpose of arriving at an adjustment. Wage scale of Picture Frame Workers was re-

ferred to the Secretary to take up with said organization and the union advised that the scale will not be endorsed unless they agree not to encroach upon the jurisdiction of other unions. Casket Workers wage scale was laid over one week, so that representatives of the union may appear before the committee.

A committee appeared from the Newspaper Writers' Union and reported that some of their members had been discharged by the Chronicle and Examiner. Committee recommended that the Council extend its full moral support to this organization and that the President and Secretary be instructed to proceed to the two papers and demand the reinstatement of the discharged men; and further that the matter be called to the attention of the Allied Printing Trades Council to take proper action in the premises. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported on the resolutions submitted by Delegate Buehrer, with reference to propaganda for the purpose of embroiling the United States into a conflict with Mexico. Committee recommended the adoption of the resolutions. Reported progress on the subject of the League of Nations. Report of committee concurred in. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, There is a persistent and widespread campaign being carried on by certain financial and property interests to embroil this country into war with Mexico; and

"Whereas, The organized workers of the two republics through the Pan-American Congress held on July 7, 1919, pledged themselves to a mutual understanding of their respective problems; and

"Whereas, The workers have from times immemorial been the chief sufferers from war, and after war are left to bear the burdens incurred through the war, whether after defeat or victory; and

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor at the Atlantic City Convention went unequivocally on record in favor of the League of Nations to the end that all international disputes may be settled by conciliation or arbitration, and the final abolition of wars between nations; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 29th day of August, 1919, that we join with the Pan American Federation of Labor in urging upon Congress and the people of the United States to use all the powers at their command to have the differences between this country and Mexico settled in a peaceful way, and that the working people of both countries co-operate to that end; and be it

"Further Resolved, that we most emphatically condemn the efforts of big business or other elements of our people to provoke war with Mexico; and

"Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Wilson, California Senators and Congressmen, and to the press."

Special Committees—Labor Day Committee—Recommended to the affiliated unions that on Labor Day the hosts of labor cooperate generally with the citizens in welcoming the Pacific Fleet and that the usual literary exercises be dispensed with on that day. Recommended that the Secretary be instructed to write a letter to Brown's Saxaphone Quartette, thanking them for their kind offer, which, under the circum-

stances, must be declined with regret. Report concurred in.

Trustees—Submitted a financial statement for the month of July.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Executive Committee meet on Tuesday evening on account of Labor Day; carried.

Moved that the Council invite Mr. Wm. Gibson, Co-operative Society of England, to address the delegates next Friday evening; carried.

Moved that a committee of five be appointed to devise ways and means to find necessary moneys to pay increased salaries; carried. The chair appointed Delegates Murphy, McTiernan, Kean, Weinberger and Duggan.

Moved to endorse the Plumb Plan for the operation of railroads, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with our representatives in Congress, urging them to support and vote for said plan; carried.

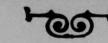
Organizing Committee—Reported having organized the Dyers and Cleaners into a union. Recommended the seating of delegates from Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1035; concurred in.

Receipts—\$279.19. **Expenses**—\$386.44.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

Union-Made
CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Savings 526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO Commercial
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$60,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



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JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1919.

Receipts	
Dues	\$1,748.00
Affiliation fee	5.00
Refund	140.00
Label section	38.65
Trunk Makers	267.50
Telephone Operators	6,677.50
Commercial Telegraphers	165.00
	\$9,041.65
Expenses	
Salaries	\$ 437.00
Printing	17.00
Postage	15.00
Literature	30.00
Telephone and telegrams	7.31
Donations	20.00
Refund	58.00
Hall Assn.	929.50
Label section	39.90
Expenses	5.25
Commercial Telegraphers	175.00
Telephone Operators	6,818.50
Trunk Makers	267.50
Rent	90.00
	Total. \$8,909.96
Recapitulation.	
Balance on hand July 1, 1919	\$ 1,326.75
Receipts	9,041.65
	Total. \$10,368.40
Expenses	8,909.96
	Balance Aug. 1. \$ 1,458.44
Paid Hall Assn.	737.00
	Balance. \$ 721.44

NEWS CHAPEL RESOLVES

Whereas, The San Francisco Bay Cities' News Writers' Union has been duly organized in accordance with the rules laid down by the International Typographical Union and the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The said San Francisco Bay Cities' News Writers' Union has formally applied for a charter from the International Typographical Union and can now be considered a duly constituted and organized union affiliated with the International Typographical Union; therefore be it

Resolved, By The Daily News Chapel of San Francisco that it is the sense of this meeting that said new union should be extended a hearty welcome into the ranks of organized labor, and that The Daily News Chapel hereby endorses said union and pledges itself to extend aid to the San Francisco Bay Cities' News Writers' Union should such aid be required at any time; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the publishers of all newspapers in the bay cities. Be it further resolved that The Daily News Chapel command the publisher of The Daily News for his refusal to join other publishers in San Francisco in an association to defeat the purposes of said San Francisco Bay News Writers' Union.

BOILERMAKERS LOCKED OUT.

At York, Pa., boilermakers employed by the Steacy-Schmidt company were locked out when they asked for 70 cents an hour. The manager is opposed to unionism and all forms of collective bargaining, but did agree to pay the boilermakers "what they were worth," if the boilermakers will accept the manager as judge.

BUY W. S. S.

Wouldn't you pay a quarter to buy your child a virtue? Buy a Thrift Stamp today and start him in the ways of intelligent economy.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees will be held in San Francisco, at the Hotel Argonaut, beginning next Monday, and will last probably throughout the week.

The San Francisco local, which is the pioneer local of the federation and will be the host on this occasion, is making extensive preparations both for the work of the convention and for the entertainment of the delegates.

The National Federation of Federal Employees which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, includes government workers of all occupations and grades who are not exclusively eligible to other national trade union organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Thus its membership reaches into all departments of the U. S. Government, both in the District of Columbia and the field service; such as Customs, Internal Revenue, Immigration, Light House, Coast Guard, Indian, Forestry, Fisheries, Animal and Plant Industry, Steamboat Inspection, Penitentiary Guards, Custodian service in public buildings, Navy Yard, Ordnance Stations and all other civil branches of the government. Now at the close of the third year of its existence, the National Federation of Federal Employees includes 142 locals in 42 states, with a total membership of nearly 60,000.

The work cut out for the convention, in line with general purposes of the Federation, is suggested in the text of the official call:

"* * * to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers of the government, to strive to bring about more effectually than ever before a better day in the lives and homes of these workers; to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities, to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; to assert at any risk the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several states; to make effective in our every-day lives the principle declared in the law of our republic (the Clayton law), "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce;" to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb or take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; to meet the new problems arising out of the war, and while serving, struggling and sacrificing for justice and freedom abroad, to safeguard these priceless heritages in our own beloved land; the maintenance of decent standards of life, work and home in war or in peace times. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the San Francisco convention."

LABOR-CAPITAL CONFERENCE OCT. 5

The conference between labor, capital and agricultural interests, called by President Wilson for discussion, will be held in Washington between October 5 and 10.

The President wrote to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representatives of the leading agricultural associations, investment bankers and to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking that they submit nominations for delegates representing each group. After receiving this list en route to the Pacific Coast, the President will then select a list of his own and combine the two.

Forty or forty-five delegates will be chosen.

Preliminary arrangements for the conference were discussed at Tuesday's cabinet meeting.

LARGE HOTELS CO-OPERATE.

The St. Francis, Palace and Fairmont hotels are co-operating with Cooks' Local Union No. 44, and have signed the union wage scale and working conditions. Wage rates range from \$22.50 to \$55 a week, according to the class of work performed. A majority of cooks are to receive under the new scale \$25, \$27.50, \$30 and \$35 a week. The new rates became effective on September 1. Secretary Hawkins reports practically all minor differences between employers and the union adjusted and the new scale in effect over the entire city.

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Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

BESSIE CLAYTON presents Herself and Those Incomparable Spanish Dancers, ELISA AND EDUARDO CANSINO in Her 1919 Dance Creations with Musical Comedy's Best Eccentric Dancers, James Clemons, Arthur Gordon, Wilbert Dunn, and a Company of Clever Artists; "THE CURRENT OF FUN," Presenting MADAM BURNELL; ELFRIEDA WYNNE in Songs of the Day, assisted by Prof. Raoul Paniagua, Guatemalan Pianist; BLANCHE & JIMMIE CREIGHTON, "Mudtown Vaudeville"; TOMMY HAYDEN & CARMEN ERCELLE, English Character Comedian and Prima Donna Violiniste; THE VIVIANS, Sharpshooters; SUTTER & DELL, "Look Out"; The Soldier-Stars and Original Chorus present "PUTTING IT OVER," A He Musical Comedy. Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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First in Quality

First in Style

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26 Third
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Easiest Terms

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Stamps.

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A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

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Undertaker and Embalmer

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Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERNAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

*Intertype Machines.
*Linotype Machines.
†Linotype and Intertype.
**Monotype Machines.
†Simplex Machines.

(72) Alexander, H. M. 48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The. 112 Hyde
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L. 340 Sansome
(73) Belcher & Phillips. 515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N. 440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie. 370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus. 346 Sansome
(3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(93) California Printing Co. 165 Jessie
(176) California Press. 340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae. 1185 Church
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co. 3262 Twenty-second
(179) Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company. 58 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(203) Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co. 818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(5) Gunder Printing Co. 344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. 566 Mission
(127) Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(60) Hinton, W. M. 641 Stevenson
(150) International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(168) Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(84) Liberty Press. 25 Fremont
(135) Lynch, Jas. T. 3390 Eighteenth
(23) Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C. 485 Pine
(95) Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. 363 Clay
(206) Moir Printing Company. 440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co. 1210 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J. 25 Jessie
(32) Norton, R. H. 5716 Geary
(52) Overland Publishing Co. 259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co. 565 Commercial
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) Phillips & Van Orden Co. 509-521 Howard
(88) Polyglot Printing Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(143) Progress Printing Co. 516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros. 513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) Rincon Pub. Co. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press. 461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(125) Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(63) Telegraph Press. 69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(187) Town Talk Press. 88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co. 1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(43) Western Printing Co. 82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(44) Williams Printing Co. 350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley. 343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. 442 Sansome
(200) Cardoza Co., T. J. 45 Ecker
(210) Dever, Garrity Co. 515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. 560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L. 340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(131) Malloy, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John R. 440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C. 675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The. 509-515 Howard

(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Height

(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome

(8) *The Bulletin. 767 Market

(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie

(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth

(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie

(21) Labor Clarion. Sixteenth and Capp

(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson

(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson

(123) *L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.

(39) *Mission Enterprise. 3358 Twenty-second

(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission

(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento

(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson

(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary

(52) *S. F. News Letter. 259 Minna

(7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission

(41) The Seamen's Journal. 59 Clay

(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel. 1185 Church

(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish. 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome

(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson

(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. 259 Minna

(202) Photo Art Engraving Co. 211 Stevenson

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.

STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros. 140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.

Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.

Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.

Fairyland Theatre.

Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.

Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,

844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,

901 Haight, 5451 Geary.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Jewel Tea Company.

Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.

Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.

National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.

Regent Theatre.

Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market

Schmidt Lithograph Co.

S. F. Firemen's Band.

United Cigar Stores.

Washington Square Theatre.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

New York job printers have presented a new scale of prices to the employing printers of that city. It calls for \$50 a week and Saturday afternoon off.

Stockton Typographical Union has refused to accept settlement of its job scale on the terms agreed to by the zone conference, the union holding out against signing a contract. The International Typographical Union refused permission to take a strike vote. Notwithstanding, the union took a strike vote last Sunday and instructed its executive committee to call a strike if the scale is not paid, with back pay from August 1st. The employers are said to be willing to pay the scale of \$39.00 and \$42.00, but insist that a contract be signed in accordance with the agreement had with the committee representing the five unions in the zone.

Of the nearly one hundred members of San Francisco Union engaged with the American Expeditionary forces, only nine journeymen and eight apprentices remain to be mustered out. They are: Edward Betts, Jerome A. Erickson, C. Val Farley, Harry W. Frantz, D. J. Gallick, Jr., A. J. Hauser, Fred Holderby, L. J. McKinley, B. H. Stevenson (journeymen), and Edward R. Anderson, George Bousquet, Fred Dahl, George H. Dahmke, Charles Emerich, George H. McGuire, Ralph H. Thatcher, Eugene C. Whiting.

John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U., and Walter W. Barrett, first vice-president, arrived in this city on Wednesday of this week and departed Saturday morning for Colorado Springs where they will be in attendance at the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home.

Stewart A. Fisk, brother of Carroll, Cyren, Cyrus and Clifton Fisk, has recently been admitted to the sanatorium of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs. The five Fisk brothers, are well known on the Coast.

Harry Lofland, formerly well-known job printer in this city, but for several years an employee of the Government printing office at Washington, is spending his annual vacation in California. He is accompanied by Mrs. Lofland, a former California girl.

The national convention of the Spanish War Veterans, in session at the Auditorium this week, has brought a number of well-known printer members to the city from different parts of the country. A party from Washington, D. C., includes Captain Daniel V. Chisholm, deputy public printer of the United States, and Hoyt A. Holden, well-known member of Washington Typographical Union.

"Judge" Galloway, formerly well-known member of No. 21, has written an interesting letter to Secretary Michelson from Chicago, where he is employed on one of the papers. The Judge is preparing to enter law school at Northwestern University and says that after finishing the course he will return to California for practice. He reports that Elmer Hess, formerly of the "Examiner," is working on the Chicago "Tribune," and has begun the study of dentistry. Other former San Franciscans now in the Windy City include Fanning, "Deak" Campbell, Fagan, Wyncoop, Goldie, Collins and others, including "Opie" Reed, who recently left for New York. The Judge concludes with the following ode, dedicated to Ed. Lowe: "The melancholy days are here, the saddest of the year; it's a little too hot for whisky, and a little too cold for beer."

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

At the last meeting of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union the membership demonstrated its appreciation of the services rendered by Business Agent McGovern and Secretary Decker by voting these officials a substantial increase in salaries.

JEWELRY WORKERS.

The Jewelry Workers' Union of San Francisco has asked the Labor Council to levy a blanket boycott on all manufacturing jewelers of this city who have refused to recognize the union and who are employing non-union men. The great majority of firms in this city are now recognizing the Jewelry Workers' Union and are paying union wages and granting union conditions.

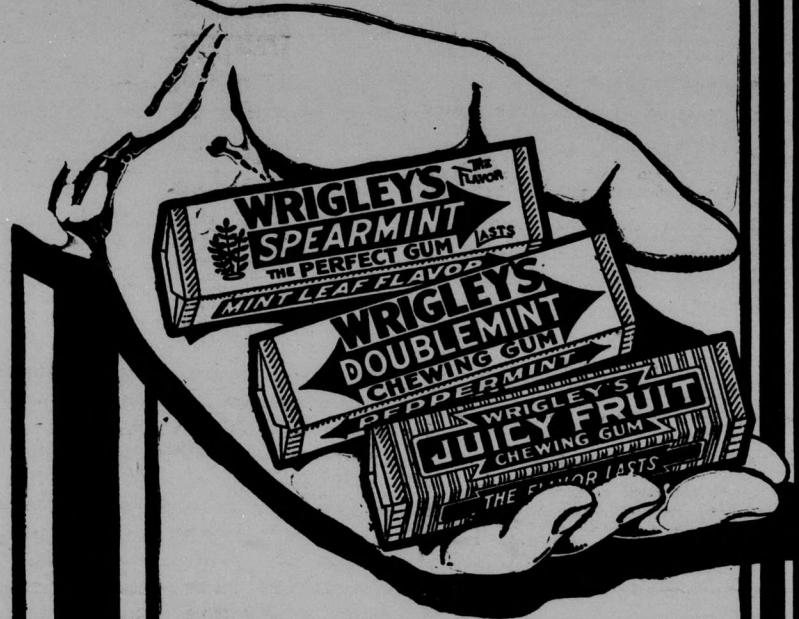
TO AID LOS ANGELES.

The Waterfront Workers' Federation, at its meeting in the Labor Temple on Wednesday evening, decided to give every possible assistance to the metal trades workers of Los Angeles who have been out on strike for more than two months. It was determined to refuse to handle cargo of all vessels completed by the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Company since the inception of the strike in those yards. This action serves notice on shippers that if they use such vessels to do their transportation service they will encounter the opposition of the Waterfront Federation of San Francisco.

Don't let careless expenditure make a sieve of your purse. Buy wisely and increase your money holdings by investing in W. S. S.

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A Flavor for
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ALL sealed air-tight and
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FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

8091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

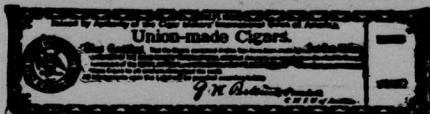
San Francisco

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OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Beer on

Draught

JOHN WIESE

CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE

Strictly Union Conditions

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Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

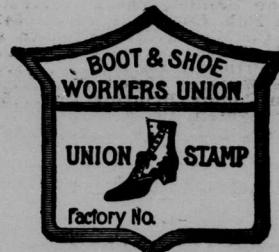
If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it
bears a plain and readable impression
of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.

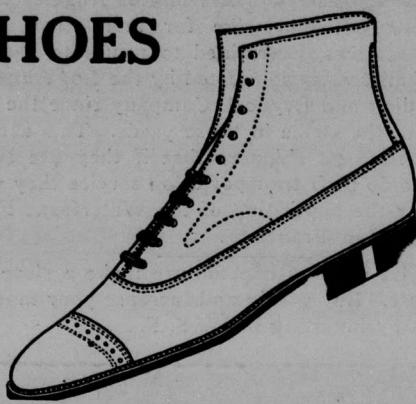
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely, Chas. L. Baine,
Pres. Sec.-Treas.

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Francisco's
Union
Shoe
Store

DON'T LIKE LABOR PLAN.

The labor provisions of the treaty of peace are not creating much enthusiasm in Japan, according to Commerce Reports issued by the United States Department of Commerce, which says:

"The Hoshi, one of the leading papers in Japan, has published an interesting article on the effect which the adoption of the principles of the international labor convention would have upon the spinning industries of Japan. It states, that there were in May of this year 42 spinning mills, employing 29,000 males and 96,000 females, 5,000 of the total, mostly girls, being under 14 years of age. The proposed enforcement of an eight-hour day would lessen the output by 40 per cent, the cessation of night work by 15 per cent and of Sunday labor by 16 per cent."

BAR ALIENS FOR TWO YEARS.

A bill to stop immigration for two years and to deport aliens who withdrew their first papers in order to escape military service during the war, has been introduced by Congressman Johnson, chairman of the house immigration committee.

After the two-year period aliens would be entitled to admission to the United States only under a passport or on their written declaration to become citizens. They would be required to register annually until citizenship was confirmed. Few exceptions to the prohibition of immigration for two years are permitted by the bill.

NEW BLACKLIST SCHEME.

The Crane company, of Chicago, has adopted a new scheme to check up undesirables. It forwarded ballots with self-addressed envelopes to its 7,000 striking employees, with a request that they vote on the question whether the "works should again be reopened." The company can now check up the names it forwarded ballots to with the returned ballots.

Take the family to the Columbia Inn Restaurant, 35 Ellis St. Ideal surroundings, wonderful music, perfect dance floor, refined vaudeville, moderate prices.—Adv.

RELIEF ACT BROADENED.

Under an order by the President the Federal civil service regulations have been amended so that the Federal Board for Vocational Training will test, train and certify to the United States Civil Service Commission disabled ex-service men who desire to enter civil service employment. The amended regulations permit the fullest co-operation of Government agencies with the Federal Board in the vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

American street car lines are paying the penalty for exploitation by financial interests which came into control of them in the nineties, said Delos F. Wilcox of New York City, testifying before the Federal Electric Railways Commission.

Mayor Gillen, of Newark, N. J., said the transportation system of that city labored under the burden of \$100,000,000 worth of water in the company's capitalization of \$160,000,000. The Newark official predicted that motor busses would eventually absorb the transportation business in his city.

"GREAT" DETECTIVE ON PAN.

William J. Burns, the "great" detective, is ignored these days by editors and magazine publishers.

Last week Burns received a few lines of space in the metropolitan press in connection with an attempt by his agency to fleece a Montreal contractor out of a large sum of money. A hearing is now being held by Deputy State Comptroller Boardman on whether the Burns detective agency license shall be revoked.

BUY W. S. S.

Money means work. Don't labor for trivialities. Save your labor and buy Stamps.

Pay \$10 and move on this half acre of land. Beat the high cost of living and the landlord. Only costs \$5 per month to own your own home. Total price \$350. Commute every day on S. P. to Oakland in 35 minutes. H. W. Jewett, 1440 Broadway, Oakland.

adv.

DENIES TEXT BOOK ABANDONMENT

Editor Labor Clarion: My attention has been called to a newspaper clipping wherein it states: "Pertinent to this movement (increase in wages) it is of general interest to note that the Public Printer at Sacramento has given notice that if the demand prevails, the state policy of the free text books for our schools will have to be abandoned owing to lack of necessary funds." This article will stand the truth about as long as a snowball in Sacramento's summer time. First, the state printer did not make the assertion, and second, it is not based on facts. There is no question that a legislative appropriation made upon costs of a year ago will be insufficient to produce the quantity today, but this does not mean that the California free text book system will be "abandoned." The only abandonment threatening is that of those who oppose home industry in this work.

As far as the Typographical Union is concerned, any wage increase would affect text book publication very little, as the greater part of this production comes within the work of the other allied printing trades crafts. No abandonment of printing text books within this state will be forced by wage increase unless the Eastern book publishers can greatly cut under our costs by less wages. And I don't think that is going to happen; at least to no considerable extent. While allied printing trades wages have been recently increased (less than twenty per cent), the cost of materials have advanced over one hundred per cent. The parties responsible for the above mentioned newspaper item have certainly "abandoned" the truth.

ROBERT L. TELFER, State Printer.

OPPOSE WELFARE WORK.

The Union News, owned by the Butchers' unions of East St. Louis and vicinity, has stirred the welfare manager of Swift & Co., meat packers, who answers criticisms by that paper in a letter addressed to the editor.

The welfare manager believes in company "unions," which provide, he says, for a frank discussion of questions, and if an agreement cannot be reached the employees are free agents, the same as before.

To this, the Union News' replies:

"Swift & Co. say that if an agreement for better wages and conditions can not be reached the employees would still have the right as free agents. But, workers, you realize that to exercise that free right you must have a 100 per cent union organization, the same as your employers have, to win your point. The employees of the Aluminum Ore Company tried the Swift plan in 1916, and all of those who had backbone enough to stand up for the workers' rights were discharged and a strike ensued in 1917. The International Harvester Company put in operation a company plan union, and the result was a strike of about 15,000 workers. That was the result of their company plan during July, 1919.

"The Crane Company did practically the same thing, hiring a company welfare prospector, and during July, 1919, about 7000 Crane employees struck."

Dance to wonderful music on a perfect dance floor at the Columbia Inn, 35 Ellis St.—Adv.

There is not much use in starting on the right road unless you keep on moving. Save regularly and get ahead with your War Savings Stamp fund.



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Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases
and Bad Lighting is Injurious
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